

# Seafood Safety

## An Attempt for Coordination between Exporting and Importing Countries



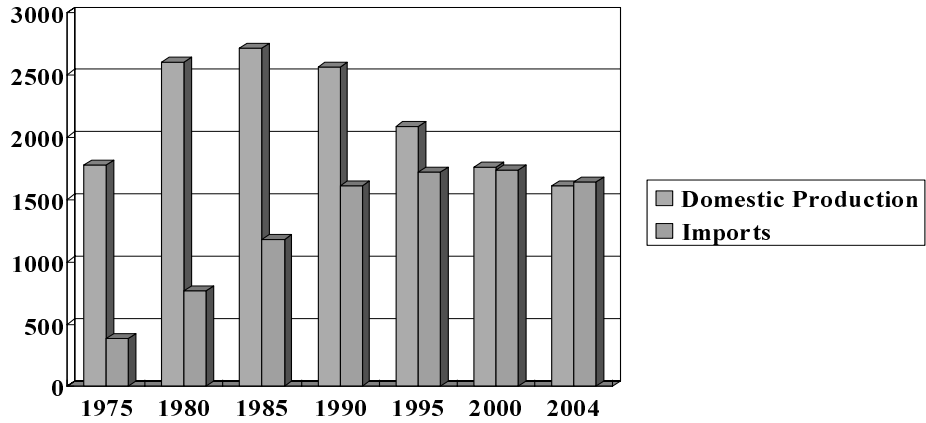
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### Objectives of this presentation are:

1. To Describe the Current Status of Import of Fishery Products in Japan.
2. To Review Safety Requirements on Fisheries Products in Japan.
3. To Introduce an Example of Technical Assistance for Exporting Countries.
4. Discussion and Conclusion.

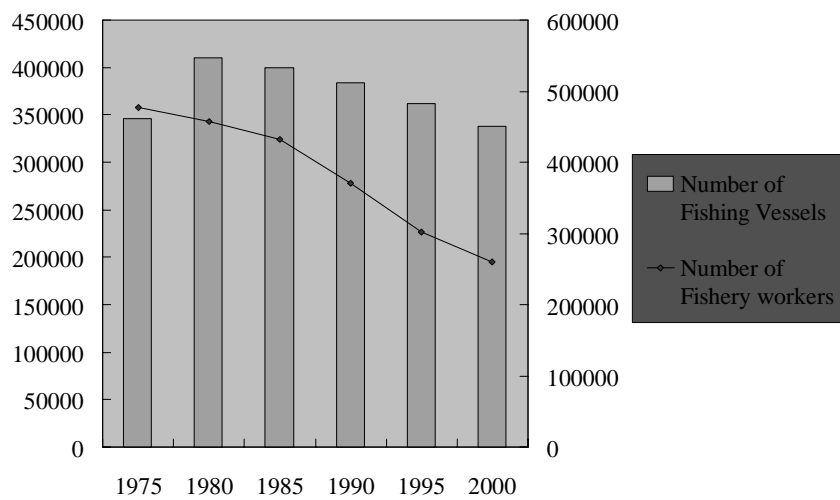
## Declining Domestic Production, Increasing Imports in Japan

(unit: in billion yens)



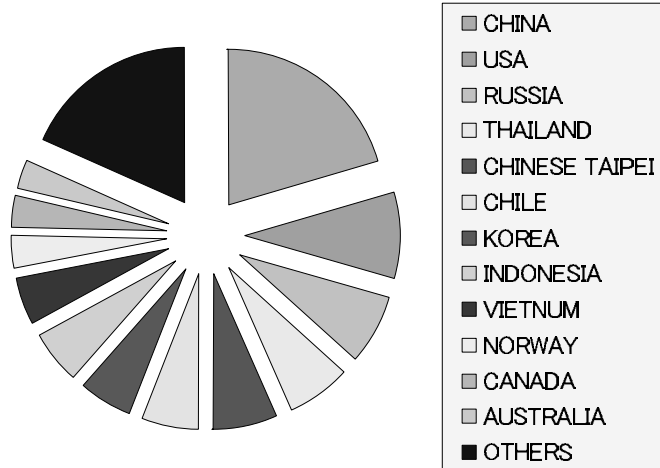
Source: Japan's trade statistics.

## Declining Fishing Capacity in Japan



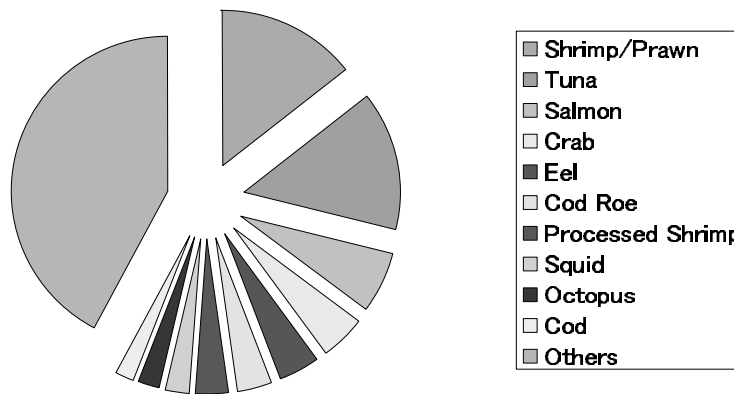
## Japan's Imports of Fisheries Products By Country (Billion JPY)

Source: Government Trade Statistics, Japan  
Total in 2004 = 1637 billion JPY



## Japan's Imports of Fisheries Products By Products (Billion JPY)

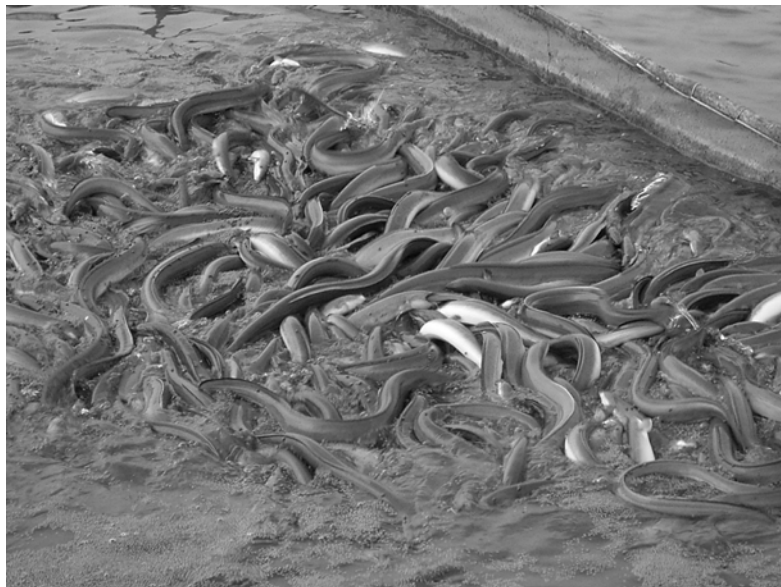
Source: Government Trade Statistics, Japan  
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## **Major Imported Products by Japan**

- **From China: Eel**
- **From Chinese Taipei: Tuna and Eel**
- **From Thailand: Shrimp and Prawn**
- **From Indonesia: Shrimp and Prawn**
- **From Vietnam: Shrimp and Prawn**

## **Eel in the Pond in Guangzou, China**



**Registered Eel Pond near Guangzow, China**



**An Inspection Facility for Eel Products, Chinese Taipei**



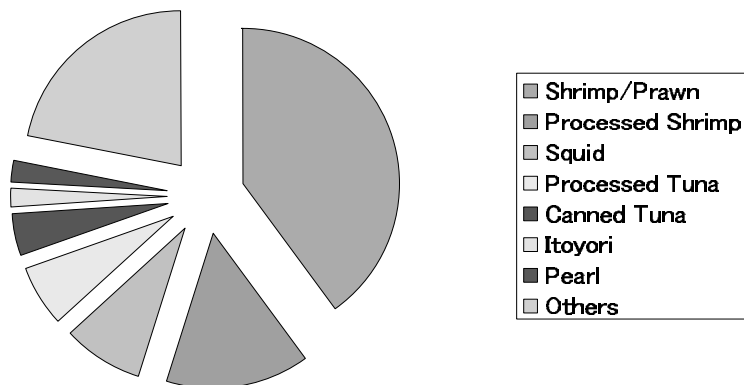
## Turning to the South East Asia ....



Small and medium scale traditional fisheries generally require greater assistance to implement food safety requirements.

## From Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam By Products (Billion JPY)

Source: Government Trade Statistics, Japan  
Total in 2004 = 287 billion JPY



## **Japan's Food and Sanitation Law**

- **Manufacturing, importing, processing, preparing, using, or selling food that contains antibiotic substances are all prohibited.**
- **Chloramphenicol and nitrofurantoin are antibiotic substances.**
- **EU and USA apparently have similar requirements.**

## **Assistance through SEAFDEC**

- **Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) is an autonomous intergovernmental organization established in 1967 to promote fisheries development.**
- **Its 11 Member Countries are, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.**

## SEAFDEC Office Buildings



## Assistance for Training

- Capacity building for chloramphenicol and nitrofurantoin residue testing at the very low levels of 0.1 to 0.3 ppb.
- SEAFDEC staff was sent for training to Japan for 8 weeks and, subsequently, the skills and knowledge were transferred to other regional laboratories.





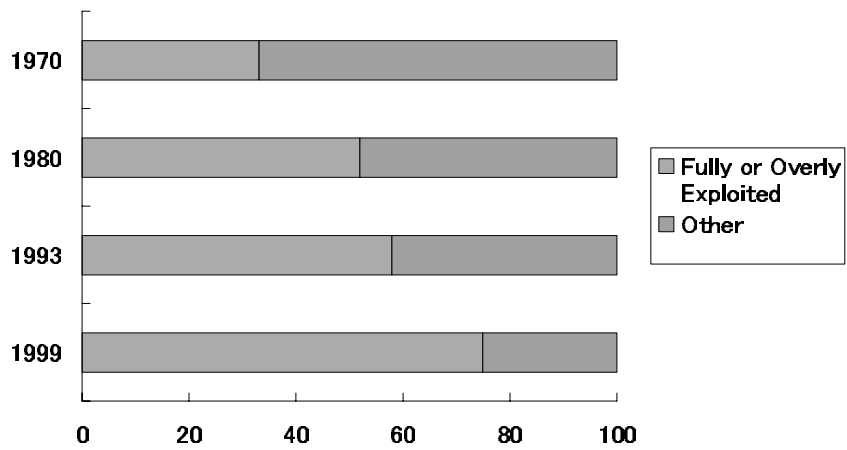
**HACCIP and other training programs are also implemented.**



## **Conclusions**

- **Strong commitment to improve safety and quality was developed by the program. Similar programs are also planned with respect to heavy metals, pesticides, and PCB.**
- **A need for greater policy coherence would exist between exporting and importing country, when the products are from traditional small scale fisheries.**
- **A need for policy coherence between exporting and importing countries exist not only in the area of seafood safety and quality, but also in the area of sustainable resource utilization.**

**Status of Major World Fish Stocks**  
**- Proportion of Fully or Overly Exploited Stocks-**  
(From FAO Publications in 1997 and 2000)



**Bye-Bye**